

**[CONFIDENTIAL.]**

**SELECTIONS**

**FROM THE**

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

**PUBLISHED IN THE PANJĀB,**

**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,**

**ŪDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA AND RĀJPŪTĀNĀ.**

**Received up to 14th April, 1885.**

**POLITICAL.**

The *Rashq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 11th April, advertiring

Circulation,  
400 copies.

Central Asian affairs.

to the Central Asian crisis, remarks

that an outbreak of hostilities seems

to be inevitable. The only way of avoiding war is by the surrender of the Afghán territory claimed by Russia. The British Government twice conquered Afghánistán, but completely evacuated it on each occasion for reasons best known to itself. Had some strong British cantonments been established in that country, British influence would have increased there largely and the Russians would not have been able to advance so rapidly in Central Asia.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 5th April, states that

Circulation,  
600 copies.

The same.

the Russian Government has sent a

reply to Earl Granville's despatch of

the 16th March. The reply is said to be of a conciliatory nature, but the St. Petersburg Government, far from giving an answer to Earl Granville's despatch, has made counter-proposals of its own. It would seem that that Government is prolonging negotiations in order to gain time for completing its preparations for war. A Press correspondent with the Boundary Commission says that it appears that the

Russians have invited the British Commission only to insult it and to lower British prestige in Central Asia. The British Government should show no sign of weakness, otherwise it would find it difficult to re-establish its prestige, when once affected, in that part of the country. It should make Russia feel that, entangled as it is in difficulties in the Soudan, it is fully prepared to encounter her.

Circulation,  
600 copies.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 12th April, referring to the Ráwal Pindi Darbar, observes that Ráwal Pindi Darbar. the Darbar will not fail to impress Russia with an idea of the power and resources of the British Government and induce her to think twice before courting war with it. The Amír will also carry home with him from Ráwal Pindi a firm conviction as to the capacity of England to protect his country against his aggressive neighbours. After the lapse of a quarter of a century the British Government has again now had an opportunity of judging of native loyalty. Where are those men now who doubted the loyalty of native princes and apprehended danger from their armies in a time of difficulty ? They should open their eyes and see what a source of strength the armament of Native States is to the paramount power. If Government took natives into its confidence and allowed them a proper share in the administration of their country, it would greatly add to their loyalty.

Circulation,  
450 copies.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 11th April, is glad to state that, owing to the Russian encroachment on the Afghán frontier, Russia and England. the British Government is preparing for the impending struggle in right earnest. Great enthusiasm prevails at home. What is a matter of still more satisfaction is that the English political parties have seen fit to sink their party differences and are ready to help the Government. Although the proceedings of the conference between the Amír and the Viceroy are yet mystery, the result seems to have been a satisfactory one. The Amír has publicly declared himself

to be an ally of the British Government. The *Nir* then refers to the loyal offers of aid made by feudatory chiefs.

The *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 11th April, states that it is well known that Anglo-Indian newspapers and the Mahárája of Indian newspapers constantly make Kashmir. The

administration in that State is by no means worse than that in any other Native State, but the fact is that Europeans do not like to see it in the possession of a native prince. The *Civil and Military Gazette* lately impugned the loyalty of the Mahárája by declaring that he carried on correspondence with the Amir of Kabul. Even if the Mahárája has carried on correspondence with the Amír, he has committed no offence, inasmuch as the Amír is an ally of the Government of India. The *Gazette* has again stated that the interview between Lord Dufferin and the Mahárája will be of a delicate nature! A Calcutta English journal has gone the length of declaring on the authority of a mere bazaar rumour that His Highness has been dethroned. If the journal did not believe the rumour, why did it publish it at all? Native editors undergo incarceration for publishing false statements about ordinary persons, while Anglo-Indian editors can attack native princes with perfect impunity.

The *Gham-Khwár-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 11th April, takes the Anglo-Indian newspapers

The same. to task for promulgating evil rumours against the Mahárája of Kashmir, and defends the loyalty of His Highness. The *Gham-Khwár* states that on the occasion of Lord Ripon's visit to the Happy Valley the Mahárája's son declared in his speech that no enemy of the British Government would be able to pass through their country until they had all fallen in battle. It is believed that when His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales paid a visit to that State, the Mahárája himself guarded his residence. His Highness has placed all his resources at the disposal of the Government of India in the present crisis. The Anglo-

Circulation,  
400 copies.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

Indian newspapers ought to be ashamed of themselves for vilifying such a prince.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

The *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 11th April, quotes an extract from the *Civil and Military Gazette*, and the Panjab native chiefs.

loyal offers of aid made by them to the Government of India in view of the Central Asian crisis, and remarks that it is a matter of great satisfaction that the *Gazette*, which hitherto never lost an opportunity of calumniating them, has changed front and recognised their loyalty to the paramount power. It is to be hoped that the *Pioneer* and other Anglo-Indian journals of that class will follow suit and abandon their evil ways.

The same paper regrets to say that some Anglo-Indian Anglo-Indian newspaper still continue to make unjust attacks on native chiefs and the people with a view of poisoning the feelings of Government toward them. Such a mischievous policy cannot be too strongly condemned. It appears that lately the Government of India desired to enlist five new Goorkha regiments and asked the Nepal Darbar to supply men from its own army for the purpose. But the Darbar, being unwilling to reduce its military strength, did not accede to the wishes of the Government of India. An Anglo-Indian newspaper is very angry with the Darbar for this, and threatens that, if it does not mend its ways, Nepal will be annexed to British India! The *Rafiq* does not know which to admire most—the audacity or the folly of its contemporary? Nepal being an independent State in alliance with the Government of India, it is not difficult to see how far the Anglo-Indian newspaper in question was well advised in holding out such a threat to it. When serious complications have arisen on the frontier, nothing can be more unwise than to sow the seeds of dissension in our own camp. If Anglo-Indians labour under the

hallucination that they have conquered this country by the sword and can govern it by the sword, they have read their history of India to little purpose. The *Rafiq* then quotes some extracts from Mr. Bradlaugh's speech, in which he praised natives for their loyalty and obedience and referred to the aid they had rendered to Government in times of difficulty.

## GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etawah), of the 8th April, states

Circulation,  
168 copies.

that it has more than once declared

that in the impending struggle with

Russia natives will be able to render

no material aid to the British Government, but will have

to content themselves with offering prayers for the triumph

of British arms. Since they have been disarmed, they have

had no occasion to see swords and guns except in museums.

Other Governments are proud of ruling over warlike nations,

but the British Government has the rare satisfaction of

feeling that it has turned a brave and warlike people into

cowards! No right-thinking man will deny that the passing

of the Arms Act soon after the mutiny was expedient and

even necessary for the re-establishment of peace and order,

but its long retention in the statute-book has wrought

the evil. It is well known that the East India Com-

pany, which was a mere trading company, did not acquire

the sovereignty of this country without the aid of natives.

Even during the mutiny itself, which was brought about by

the folly of some European officers, the children of the soil

remained firm and loyal and harboured Europeans in their

houses at great risks. It is high time that the Arms Act

should be repealed and native volunteer corps formed. Had

the Government reduced the armament of native states in

accordance with the evil advice of the London *Times* and the

Anglo-Indian Press, they would not have been able to offer

any contingents of troops for service on the frontier in the

present crisis.

Suggested repeal of the  
Arms Act and formation  
of native volunteer corps.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

**The *Gham-Khwār-i-Hind* (Lahore),** of the 11th April, referring to the orders issued by Government for the enrolment of native volunteers. Christians as volunteers, regrets to say that the privilege has not yet been extended to Hindus and Musalmáns, who do not yield the palm to the former in fairness of complexion or in loyalty. The recognition of an invidious distinction of religion at such a juncture is very ill advised. (The *Shafiq-i-Hind*, Lahore, of the 11th April, in commenting upon the same subject, observes that the exclusion of Hindus and Musalmáns from volunteer corps is an unmerited slur on their loyalty, and is calculated to create great discontent among them. Confidence begets confidence.)

Circulation,  
350 copies.

**The *Nasim-i-Agra*,** of the 7th April, regrets to say that officers often allow themselves to be influenced by their personal feelings in dispensing justice. Sometimes failures of justice also take place owing to press of work in the courts of Judges. It is a great misfortune that the Government judges of the merits of an officer chiefly by the number of cases disposed by him. As regards criminal suits, it is well known that Judges generally pay due attention only to those cases in which the defendants are well-to-do persons and are defended by influential Barristers-at-Law or Pleaders. An abuse of their powers by officers from private feelings is a matter of everyday experience. Sometimes Magistrates of 1st class and other officers pass sentences which are non-appealable, and thus prevent convicts from seeking redress in courts of appeal. Hence the appellate courts should be specially careful in disposing of applications for revision of sentences passed by subordinate officers.

The same paper regrets to state that the objections filed by licensees in connection with the assessment of the license-tax put them to some expense and trouble, but are as a rule quite useless. It appears that the officers who hear objections care more

Assessment of license.  
tax, Muttra.

for the Government revenue than for justice. At first a trader at Muttra was charged a license fee of Rs. 10. Subsequently the fee was raised to Rs. 25, which he paid for several years. This year the tax has been again raised to Rs. 50. The increase was made by the Tahsildár simply in order to extort a bribe from the licensee. The grounds urged by the Tahsildár in support of the increase are imaginary. The trader, who says that his income does not exceed Rs. 400 a year, submitted a petition of objection to the Collector in vain. He then engaged the services of a pleader and appealed to the Commissioner. But look at the way the appeal was heard. The file was read out, and the pleader spoke in favour of his client, while the Commissioner was all the time busy writing a letter! As soon as his letter was finished, he took the file in his hands and dismissed the appeal.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 7th April, states that the Assistant Superintendent of the Government Press at Lahore, who is a European or Eurasian, lately had a quarrel with his wife, who went over to the Superintendent's house in consequence. The Assistant Superintendent set out in pursuit of her, taking his gun, the bayonet fixed, with him. He went to the Superintendent's house and asked the chaprasi at the door whether his wife was there. The chaprasi replied that he did not know anything about her. On this the Assistant Superintendent at once stabbed him and decamped. The chaprasi lies in a precarious state in the hospital, and his assailant, who was found in a neighbouring field in the night, is in the lock-up. If the above version of the story, which has reached the *Rahbar*, is correct, evidently the accused is guilty of murder or at least culpable homicide, and deserves to be sentenced to death or a fairly long term of imprisonment. As the case is *sub judice*, the *Rahbar* does not wish to comment upon it further, but would simply ask the courts of justice at Lahore to decide it with justice and impartiality. The *Rahbar* insists on European offenders being brought to justice,

Circulation,  
420 copies.

not because their punishment would afford any pleasure to it, but in order that other Europeans may be deterred from committing offences, and Government may not be charged with partiality to its countrymen. Even the *Civil and Military Gazette's* version, as given in its issue of the 6th instant, does not show that in the case in question the chaprasi was guilty of any provocation. The plea of intoxication is nothing and cannot save the accused from punishment.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

The same.

The *Rafiu-l-Akhbár* (Benares), of the 13th April, in commenting upon the same case, refers to the constant failures of justice in such cases, and observes that Sullivan, the accused, is sure to escape with a nominal punishment. It will be urged in his favour that he had no enmity with the chaprasi, and that he was quite drunk at the time of committing the assault. It is to be regretted that the strictures of the native press on the miscarriages of justice in such cases have ended in nothing.

Circulation,  
145 copies.

Change of text-books in schools in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The *Ainu-l-Akhbár* (Moradabad), of the 8th April, condemns the frequent change of text-books in the schools in these provinces as unnecessary and unjust. The new books are as a rule in no way superior to the old ones they displace and have not even the merit, possessed by their predecessors in a large degree, of being written in good language, while the prices fixed for them by the authors are very high and press severely on students. The agents, appointed by authors for the sale of their books, charge still higher prices. New text-books in history and geography have lately been introduced. What was the necessity for the change? Have the events of history and the positions of countries changed and the historical and geographical treatises, which were hitherto in vogue in schools, become obsolete in consequence?

Circulation,  
400 copies.

Mr. Laidman, C.S., Sub-ordinate Judge, Dehra Dún.

The *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 11th April, regrets to say that some European officers look down upon the children of the soil as a subject race and always treat

them with courtesy and contempt. Hardly a week passes in which a native is not disgraced or killed by an Anglo-Indian. There is reason to think that such unfortunate incidents did not occur so frequently under Muhammadan rule. It was seldom that a Musalmán, who unjustly laid violent hands on a Hindu, escaped scot-free. The present scandalous state of things is very discreditable to a civilized Government like the British. The high-handedness of Mr. Laidman, Subordinate Judge of Dehra Dún, clearly shows how ready ill-tempered European officers are to abuse respectable natives. Captain Hearsey, who was an eye-witness to his gross misconduct towards some respectable suitors, has reported him to the Viceroy. The *Rafiq* concludes by publishing a vernacular translation of Captain Hearsey's letter to His Excellency.

The *Prayág Samachár* (Allahabad), of the 8th April,

Circulation,  
700 copies.

Impressment of coolies in its local news column, complains for service on the frontier. that Kahars are being impressed in large numbers for service on the frontier, and that well-to-do persons suffer from a scarcity of menial servants in consequence. It is believed that a zamindár of Banda, whose servant has been impressed into service and sent to Allahabad on his way to the frontier, has gone there to secure his release. He desired to forward a telegram to the Lieutenant-Governor on his behalf, but gave up the idea for fear of incurring the displeasure of the Joint Magistrate of Karwi. This objectionable mode of impressment of labour should be put a stop to.

The *Subodh Sindha* (Khándwa), of the 8th April, regrets to state that Tantia, outlaw, has been very active of late. The officers had hardly finished their enquiries in connection with his late inroads in Gurgaon, when he again appeared at Kalka, burnt the village, and carried off all property that he could lay his hands on. The Deputy Commissioner and the District Superintendent of Police have gone there to enquire into

the matter. Some energetic measures should be adopted to break his strength.

#### POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

Circulation,  
700 copies.

A local correspondent of the *Prayag Samachar* (Allahabad), of the 8th April, referring to a vernacular notice published by the Director-General of Post-offices.

A notice issued by the Director-General of Post-offices for the information of the friends and relatives of the native soldiers sent to Egypt for service in the Soudan, complains that, although the notice is printed in Hindi character, it is filled with difficult Persian and English terms. So the people to whom it is addressed, and who generally know only Hindi or Kaithi, cannot possibly understand it without the aid of English and Persian-speaking men. Moreover, the notice bears no date.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

The *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 11th April, states that Panjab Northern State Railway it has received many complaints in connection with the management of

the Panjab Northern State Railway during the late Darbar week. One correspondent says that no one who did not himself travel by the line during the time can form an adequate idea of the miseries of the passengers resulting from over-crowding. Another correspondent, who had occasion to go to Rawal Pindi, has observed that it was with great difficulty that he was able to secure a seat in a third-class carriage, and that at Jhelum the passengers were even removed from their carriages to wagons, in which they were huddled together like animals. The Sindh, Panjab, and Delhi Railway officers did not resort to such measures even during the late Afghan war. If the Panjab Northern State Railway authorities are unable to make satisfactory arrangements for the carriage of the people on such occasions of State exigency, they had always better temporarily stop receiving private passengers.

Circulation,  
350 copies.

A correspondent of the *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th April, referring to an alleged assault committed by Mr. Antonio, Travelling Audit Inspector, on Babu Mauni Lal,

Alleged assault committed by a European railway officer on a native railway official at Muttra.

Assistant Goods Clerk, at the Muttra railway-station, states that the Bâbu has instituted a criminal prosecution against him, and hopes that he will be severely punished, otherwise many native railway officials may tender their resignations.

## LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

A correspondent of the *Nasîm-i-Agra*, of the 7th April,

Circulation,  
350 copies.

Mr. Harington, District Magistrate of Sahâranpur, and the late Hardwar Fair. writing from Hardwar, states that on the 15th March, during the late fair there, a native woman, while bathing in the river, fell into deep water. Mr. Harington, District Magistrate of Sahâranpur, seeing her drowning, at once alighted from his elephant, threw off his coat, plunged into the river, and saved her. This act of bravery on his part was highly applauded by the immense crowd of people at the fair. The writer also praises his management of the fair and remarks that he was on the alert from 6 A.M. to 1 P.M. every day.

The *Hindustâni* (Lucknow), of the 5th April, publishes

Circulation,  
600 copies.

Meeting held at Lucknow by the editors of local newspapers.

the proceedings of a meeting lately held at the *Hindustâni* office by the proprietors and editors of local news-

papers. The meeting resolved that in the present critical juncture local newspapers should comment on political matters with special moderation and check the spread of all mischievous rumours.

The *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 11th April, publishes

Circulation,  
400 copies.

*Rafiq-i-Hind* defamation case.

the proceedings of a public meeting held at Gujranwalla on the 7th idem

to express sympathy with Munshi Muharram Ali Chishti, editor of the *Rafiq*, in his distress.

## LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Afshar-i-Hind</i>	Jullundur,	Urdú	Weekly ... Tri-weekly ... Ditto	Barkat Ali ... Diván Bútá Singh,	April 11th " 8th & 10th " " "	April 12th " 11th & 13th " respectively.	150 copies. 500 "
2	<i>Afshar-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Urdú	Ditto	Shujáu-l-Hasan ... Diláwar Ali	" 7th " Mar. 31st, & 8th " April.	" 11th " 8th & 12th " respectively.	150 145 "
3	<i>Agrá Akhbár</i>	Agrá	Urdú	Weekly ... Ditto	Moridábád	" 7th " Mar. 31st, & 8th " April.	" 11th " 8th & 12th " respectively.	150 145 "
4	<i>Ains-i-Akhbár</i>	Moridábád	Urdú	Ditto	Ditto	" 7th " Mar. 31st, & 8th " April.	" 11th " 8th & 12th " respectively.	150 145 "
5	<i>Akhbar-i-Islam</i>	Meerut	Urdú	Ditto	Ditto	" 7th " Mar. 31st, & 8th " April.	" 10th " 11th & 14th " respectively.	65 1,880 "
6	<i>Akhbar-i-Am</i>	Lahore	Urdú	Bi-weekly ... Ditto	Mukund Rám	" 8th & 11th " 7th " 10th	" 11th & 14th " 12th " 10th " 12th " 10th & 13th, " respectively.	65 " 400 " 400 " 284 copies (in- cluding 45 copies taken by Govt.).
7	<i>Akhbar-i-Chunar</i>	Chunár	Urdú	Weekly ... Ditto	Hanumán Prásad ... Ali Hussain	" 7th " " "	" 12th " 10th " 12th " 10th & 13th, " respectively.	102 copies. 25 "
8	<i>Akhbar-i-Qudh</i>	Lucknow	Urdú	Ditto	Fakhrul-dín	" " "	" 10th " 12th " 10th & 13th, " respectively.	150 "
9	<i>Almalu-i-Akhbár</i>	Delhi	Urdú	Ditto	Guibá Rái	" 7th & 11th " " "	" 10th & 13th, " respectively.	400 copies (in- cluding 45 copies taken by Govt.).
10	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Alligarh	Urdú-Eng- lish.	Bi-weekly ... Ditto	Aligarh Institute	" 7th " 10th	" 9th " 11th " 8th " 14th " 11th	102 copies. 25 "
11	<i>Almora Akhbár</i>	Almora	Hindi	Weekly ... Urdú	Sadé Nand ... Ali Amjad Hussain, ... Chandan Lal	" 6th " 7th " 4th " 11th	" 9th " 11th " 8th " 14th " 11th	102 copies. 25 "
12	<i>Anjade-i-Akhbár</i>	Badsán	Urdú	Ditto	Secretary to the An- juman-i-Panjab.	" 4th " 11th	" 8th " 14th	150 "
13	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow	Urdú	Ditto	Ahmad Ali	" 7th " 7th	" 11th	400 copies (in- cluding 200 copies taken by Govt.).
14	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Urdú	Ditto	Ahmad Ali	" 7th " 7th	" 11th	102 copies. 25 "
15	<i>Arzad</i>	Lucknow	Urdú	Ditto	Ahmad Ali	" 7th " 7th	" 11th	102 copies. 25 "

16	<i>Bharat Bandhu</i>	Aligarh	Hindi-English	Ditto	Totá Rám	... , 10th	... , 13th	... , 100 copies.
17	<i>Bharat Bhúshan</i>	Cawnpore	Hindi-Urdú,	Monthly	Gangá Prasád	... , For March	... , 12th	... , 192 copies.
18	<i>Bharat Itéan</i>	Benáres	Hindi	Weekly	Rám Krishná Varma	... , April 13th	... , 14th	... , "
19	<i>Bharat Sudashí Pravartak</i>	Farrukhabád.	Ditto	Monthly	Kálí Charan	... , For March	... , 12th	... , 1,400 copies.
20	<i>Dahdah-i-Sikandar</i>	Rámpur	Urdú	Weekly	Muhammad Husain	April 6th	... , 8th	... , 453 copies.
21	<i>Delhi Punch</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Fazl-i-dín	... , 8th	... , 11th	... , 331 copies.
22	<i>Gham Khwáj-i-Hind</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Mahráj Kishkun	... , 11th	... , 12th	... , 300 copies.
23	<i>Gurmukhí Akhádar</i>	Amritsar	Gurmukhí	Ditto	Jhanda Singh	... , 8th	... , 12th	... , 250 copies.
24	<i>Hámi-i-Hind</i>	Cawnpore	Urdú	Ditto	Muhammad Nabi	... , 9th	... , 11th	... , 613 copies.
25	<i>Hindostání</i>	Lucknow	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Ashraf.	... , Gangá Prasád	... , 5th, 8th, 10th & 12th.	... , 8th, 9th, 11th & 13th respectively.
26	<i>Ialem</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Published six times a month.	Muhammad Ali	... , 7th	... , 10th	... , 280 copies taken by Govt.).
27	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdú,	Bi-weekly	Mahábír Prasád	... , 8th & 11th	... , 11th & 12th respectively.	... , 150 copies.
28	<i>Jahag-i-Tár</i>	Meerut	Urdú	Weekly	Ganeshí Lal	... , 8th	... , 11th	... , 90 copies.
29	<i>Jam-i-Janshēd</i>	Morádábád	Ditto	Ditto	Jamshed Áli	... , 5th	... , 8th	... , 150 copies.
30	<i>Kárendmáh</i>	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yáqúb	... , 6th	... , 9th	... , 265 copies.
31	<i>Kádeh Patrika</i>	Benáres	Hindi-Urdú,	Ditto	Lakshmí Shankar, M.A.	... , 10th	... , 13th	... , 560, copies (including 344 copies taken by Govt.).
32	<i>Kátehár Punch</i>	Aonlí	Urdú	Tri-monthly	Ahmad Shéh	... , 11th	... , "	... , 200 copies.
33	<i>Kavi Vachan Súkhá</i>	Benáres	Hindi	Weekly	Chintámani Ráo	... , 6th	... , "	... , 350 copies.
34	<i>Káuir Khwáj-i-Alam</i>	Delhi	Urdú	Ditto	Mir Hasan	... , 6th & 8th	... , 8th & 12th respectively.	... , 200 copies.
35	<i>Káuir Khwáj-i-Islám</i>	Allahábád,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Ismáil,	3rd	... , 12th	... , 250 copies.
36	<i>Káuir Khwáj-i-Kázimí</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Sáliq Rám	... , 9th	... , "	... , "

## List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
37	Khair Khwāh-i-Panjab.	Gujrān-wālā.	Urdu	... Weekly	Erij Lal	1885. April 4th	1885. April 10th	400 copies.
38	Khurshāh-i-Asq	Pilibhit	Ditto	Ditto	Mazhar Ahsan Khan	" 7th	" 10th	200 "
39	Koh-i-Nur	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Harsukh Rai	" 7th, 9th & 11th.	" 12th & 13th respectively.	450 "
40	Lawrence Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	Hidayat Ali	1885. April 8th	" 8th	90 "
41	Lipton Gazette	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Bulqī Dās	" "	" 11th	400 "
42	Merudur Gazette	Jadhpur	Hindi-Urdū	Weekly	Gobardhan Dás	1885. June 6th	" 9th	90 "
43	Mashr-i-Qaisar	Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulām Muhammad	" 7th	" "	208 "
44	Masā-i-Nur	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Durga Prasad	" 4th	" 8th	30 "
45	Mahr-i-Darakshāh	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Alī	" 5th	" 9th	100 "
46	Mahr-i-Nimras	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Muhibullah	" 8th	" 11th	175 "
47	Mitra Vilas	Lahore	Hindi	Ditto	Mukund Rām	" 6th	" 9th	270 "
48	Mulki Dophare	Urdū	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmād Baksh	" "	" "	700 "
49	Muir Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Ganeshi Lal	1885. June 4th	" 8th	100 "
50	Mujad-i-Am	Agrā	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Ahmād Khan	" 10th	" 12th	175 "
51	Naiyār-i-Assam	Morādābād	Ditto	Weekly	Amjād Alī	" 6th	" 11th	168 "
52	Najmu-l-Akhbar	Etawah	Ditto	Ditto	Rūhu-llah Khan	" 8th	" 10th	200 "
53	Najmu-l-Hind	Morādābād	Ditto	Ditto	Āvir Krishn	" "	" 14th	350 "
54	Nestān-i-Gard	Agrā	Ditto	Ditto	Jamnā Dás	" 7th	" 8th	96 "
55	Nestān-i-Hind	Fatehpur	Ditto	Ditto	Kunj Bihāri Lal	1885. Mar. 31st & April	" 11th	8th & 12th respectively.
56	Nastān-i-Sakar	Badrūn	Ditto	Ditto	Imtiāz Ahmad	" 1st & 8th	" " 175 "	181 "
57	Nigamandhā	Lucknow	Ditto	Monthly	Debi Prasad	For April	" 11th	" "

58	<i>Nizāmu-l-Mulk</i>	... Moradabād	Ditto	... Weekly	... Ihtishāmu-l-din	... April 11th	... 14th	... 11th	... 100
59	<i>Nur-i-Saādān</i>	... Ludhiānā,	Ditto	... Ditto	... Rev. C. B. Newton...	" 9th	" 11th	" 755	"
60	<i>Nur-i-Bādādīn</i>	... Aonlā ...	Ditto	... Ditto	... Ahmad Shah	" "	" "	400	"
61	<i>Nasr-u-l-Anwār</i>	... Cawnpore,	Ditto	... Weekly	... Abdū-l-Hamīd	" 11th	" "	403	"
62	<i>Nusrat-u-l-Akhbār</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	... Bi-weekly	... Nasrat Alī	" 5th	" 9th	200	"
63	<i>Nyāya Sudhā</i>	... Hārdā ...	Marāthī-Eng-	... Daily	... Bāsudeva Bhāskar,	" 8th	" "	415	"
64	<i>Oudh Akhbār</i>	... Lucknow,	Urdū	... Daily	... Sheo Prassād	... 8th to 14th	" 8th to 14th	732 copies (In-	
								cluding 90	
								copies taken	
								by Govt.)	
								450	"
								275	"
65	<i>Oudh Pānek</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	... Weekly	... Sajjād Hussain	... 2nd	" 8th &	9th	
66	<i>Panjāb Akhbār</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	... Bi-weekly	... Shamsu-l-din	" 4th, 8th &	" 12th &	12th	
						11th.	" 12th &	9th	
							" 12th &	9th	
							" 12th &	9th	
67	<i>Panjāb Pānek</i>	... Patīkā	Ditto	... Weekly	... Firozāu-l-din	" 8th	" 9th	80	"
68	<i>Pātiéld Akhbār</i>	... Patīkā	Ditto	... Ditto	... Dīn Muhammād	" 7th	" 9th	295	"
69	<i>Pāyādā Samandēr</i>	... Allahabād,	Hindi	... Ditto	... Dewāki Nandan	" 8th	" 8th	700	"
70	<i>Qāisārī</i>	... Jullundūr,	Urdū	... Ditto	... Ahmad Baksh	" 11th	" 12th	125	"
71	<i>Rafīk-i-'Ām</i>	... Sīlkot	Ditto	... Ditto	... Dīvān Chand	" 1st	" 10th	400	"
72	<i>Rajqāq-i-Hind</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	... Ditto	... Ahmadū-l-dīn	" 11th	" 13th	400	"
73	<i>Rafīsū-l-Akhbār</i>	... Benāres	Ditto	... Ditto	... Ghulām Hussain	" 13th	" 14th	400	"
74	<i>Rākbar-i-Hind</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	... Daily	... Khādim Alī	" 7th to 10th	" 9th to 13th	420	"
75	<i>Rājputānā Gāzette</i>	... Ajmere	Hindi-Urdū,	... Weekly	... Mūrīd Alī	" 6th	" 8th	315	"
76	<i>Rātī Frānkā</i>	... Rāthām	Urdū	... Ditto	... Muhammad Abdu-l-	March 19th	" 10th	150	"
					Haq.				
77	<i>Rādī-Benazīr</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	... Monthly	... Hārgopāl	... For April	" 11th	450	"
78	<i>Reformer</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	... Weekly	... Salīg Kām	... April 8th	" "	700	"
79	<i>Rehmat</i>	... Bahawal-	Ditto	... Bi-monthly	... Mābh Nāriyān	" 9th	" 10th	150	"
80	<i>Sadiqū-l-Akhbār</i>	pur.	Ditto	... Weekly	... Dwārkā Nāth	" "	" 12th	264	"
81	<i>Saijān Kirāti Sudhā-</i> kor.	Udaipur	Bindi	... Ditto	... Banshī Dhār	" 6th	" 11th	215	"
82	<i>Shaqiq-i-Hind</i>	... Lahore	Urdū	... Ditto	... Saifū-l-Haq	" 11th	" 13th	400	"

## List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
83	Shahna-i-Hind	Meerut	Urdú	Tri-monthly	Ahmad Hasan	April 10th	April 11th	100 copies.
84	Shula-i-Tur	... Cawnpore,	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Ibráhim.	,, 7th	,, 9th	175 "
85	Sitara-i-Hind	Morádábád,	Ditto	...	Banwári Lál	4th	,"	160 "
86	Suboh Sindhu	Khándwá,	Maráthi	...	Lakshman Anant	8th	,"	100 "
87	Surat-i-Qasrat	Rámpur	Urdú	...	Muhammad Ráz	9th	,"	175 "
88	Takab	Morádábád	Ditto	...	Káhat Ali Khán	5th	,"	70 "
89	Tamannat	... Lucknow,	Ditto	...	Púran Chand	8th	,"	80 "
90	Tutiya-i-Hind	Meerut	Ditto	...	Sajjád Hussain	12th	,"	150 "
91	Vash-i-Hind	Sikkot	Ditto	...	Mirá Mavahid	12th	,"	260 "
92	Victoria Paper	Ditto	Daily	...	Gyán Chand	4th to 9th	8th to 13th respectively.	200 "
93	Waqiya-i-Álam	Ghásipur,	Ditto	Weekly	Siréju-l-dín Ahmad	6th	," 11th	975 "
								250 "

ALLAHABAD,  
The 18th April, 1885.

PRIYÀ DAS,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

**[CONFIDENTIAL.]**

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FROM THE  
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

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